FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XV, No. 765

Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section I

June 23-29, 1955

WORLD AFFAIRS

UNITED NATIONS

Anniversary Meeting Ends

Dulles Counters Molotov's Plan

The UN ended its 10th anniversary meeting in San Francisco June 26 after a week of speeches by U.S. Pres. Eisenhower, ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman & 37 foreign ministers & other delegates. [See p. 205B1]

The session brought the Big 4 foreign ministers together to discuss the forthcoming Geneva meeting of the Big 4 Govt. heads [see p. 206C1], and it enabled U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles to make a direct request to Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov for an explanation of the firing on a U.S. Navy patrol plane by 2 Soviet MIGs over the Bering Strait June 22, the day Molotov addressed the UN meeting. [See pp. 214E2, 205F2]

Molotov had "borrowed" time from pro-Soviet delegates to hold the rostrum 40 mins. beyond the 20 mins. allotted each speaker. His anti-West remarks caused Dulles to ask pro-West countries to lend him 8 mins. to develop his reply to Molotov. Dulles told the UN June 24 that 7 suggestions by Molotov to ease world tension "are not needed."

Proposal to End Cold War

"There is one extremely simple method of bringing an end to what is called the 'cold war,'" Dulles said. "It is this: Observe the Charter of the UN; refrain from the use of force or the threat of force in international relations & from the support & direction of subversion against the institutions of other countries." Dulles noted that the Charter was drawn up "to save mankind from the scourge of future war." "But the Charter . . . does not call for peace at any price. The peace of the Charter is a peace of justice: it is a peace which will assure all nations . . . the right to be genuinely independent . . ."

(Dulles told reporters in Washington June 28 that the Soviet idea of an East-West non-aggression pact would be piling "promises on promises" since the UN Charter contains a "non-aggression provision which is broad in scope & specific in terms." He said a European security system should include "a system of limitation & controls applicable to the Eastern countries" similar to the one in force among WEU members. Dulles questioned whether "that is the same idea the Soviet Union has.") [See p. 167C3]

Dulles referred to the "unnatural division" of Germany as a "grave injustice." "It is an evil which cannot be indefinitely prolonged without breeding more evil to plague the world." Eastern European countries, he said, "were liberated from one despotism only to be subjected to another." International communism was "a worldwide conspiracy to bring into power a form of government which never in any country, at any time, was freely chosen by the people."

Turning to the Big 4 summit meeting, Dulles said: "We shall not . . . assume to act as a world directorate with the right to determine the destinies of others. . . . We shall seek to find procedures such that all nations directly concerned in any problem can fully assert" their rights & views.

(NATO Secy. Gen. Lord Ismay announced June 27 in Paris that the U.S., British & French foreign ministers would outline their summit policies to the foreign ministers of the 12 other NATO countries in Paris July 16.) [See pp. 166B1, 206A-B2]

Pinay Backs German Unity

Another reply to Molotov came from French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay, who said at the UN meeting June 24 that "within the Atlantic organization I know of no foreign military bases" (as Molotov said existed). "I know only that common means are made available to serve a common peaceful idea." He asserted that "all collective security arrangements failed between 1919 & 1939 . . . because such machinery was lacking."

Pinay said: "German unity must be re-established with equal security for all." "We must rule out the misconception of a neutral Germany, which might some day become an over-armed Germany, and also rule out the senselessness of a neutralized Germany, for a great people cannot indefinitely be subjected to a trusteeship." Paris & Bonn "consider French-German cooperation as the best means of pacifying & building up Europe."

Pinay thought it not "very realistic" to seek European unity "at present on the basis of security since . . . West Europe cannot be isolated from the Atlantic world." Recommending that "all European peoples" join together to deal with "constructive tasks," Pinay said: "East & West already are cooperating within the specialized agencies of the UN. Why should not East Europe participate some day in the great plans now being drawn by West Europe?" "Tightening of bonds between allied peoples" did not thwart "rapprochement between disunited peoples." "On the contrary, these accords . . . open the way for agreements to be concluded on the inter-regional level, with the same equality of duties and the same certainty of guarantees."

Truman Stresses Disarmament

Ex-Pres. Truman, who had been the final speaker at the signing of the UN Charter in San Francisco June 26, 1945 [see Vol. V, p. 199G], accepted June 12 a personal invitation from UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to address the anniversary meeting. Truman had rejected an earlier invitation from Dulles to attend the meeting as a non-speaking guest of the U.S. delegation.

Truman spoke June 25, 5th anniversary of the start of the Korean war, in which he said the UN decision to fight "was the right decision." "Today we know more about the price of peace . . . how great it is and how much determination & effort is needed to fulfill the [Charter's] pledges."

Truman said: The alternative to the UN was "international anarchy & violence which may lead to total destruction." "I believe our conference in 1945 set down on paper the only principles which will enable civilized human life to continue to survive on this globe." ". . . We cannot achieve world peace simply through organizations & meetings. There is no magic in international procedures. We must deal with the underlying problems." "One of the gravest problems . . . is the need to reduce the burden of armaments." To make "real progress" toward disarmament, "we should move forward as rapidly as we can" toward agreement that no nation "should be allowed to have sufficient arms to wage a successful war." "Effective disarmament means an open world with

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

UN anniversary meeting ended, Dulles cool to Soviet plan for East-West non-aggression pact, Pinay backed "French-German cooperation" as Europe's hope.

U.S. plane fired on by Red planes in Bering Strait.

United States

President prodded Democrats on legislative program.

Hoover Comm. completed job.

CBS correspondent Burdett admitted being former Red spy; Govt. dropped Lattimore case; appeals court held foreign travel a "natural right," denied State Dept. had sole control over passport issuance.

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no secret armies, no secret weapons & no secret war plans." "Effective disarmament is possible" in time even though "some nations have become so accustomed to living in the dark that it is not going to be easy for them to learn to live in the light." [See p. 131C-G2]

(U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said, on NBC-TV's *Youth Wants to Know* June 26, he doubted the USSR would have been admitted to the UN "had we known about Russia 10 yrs. ago what we know now.") [See p. 159D3]

Speakers' Views Summarized

During the week, Molotov sought to have the anniversary meeting endorse big-power cooperation & the "spirit of San Francisco." This was opposed by the U.S. & other Western nations, which pointed out that the meeting was not called to adopt resolutions. Molotov was then reported to have agreed to have the "sense of the meeting" expressed by the presiding officer, Gen. Assembly Pres. Eelco N. van Kleffens of the Netherlands.

The meeting ended June 26 with van Kleffens saying that "a considerable number" of delegates had asked him to "summarize the statements of the members." Van Kleffens said the week's speakers had: (1) "reaffirmed their common determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war"; (2) proclaimed again "their common dedication to the purposes & principles" of the UN Charter; (3) "reaffirmed their determination to make new efforts to settle international disputes . . . by peaceful means" & "to live together in peace & amity"; (4) "pledged themselves equally to press forward . . . on a disarmament plan."

(UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, receiving an honorary U. of California degree June 25, said the UN's public debates had developed a new kind of "conference diplomacy" in which "positions once taken publicly become frozen, making compromise more difficult." He recommended more "quiet diplomacy" in the UN.) [See p. 205D2]

Molotov Answers Quiz

Molotov June 24 cancelled a scheduled June 26 appearance on *Face the Nation* (CBS-TV & radio) because he refused to be questioned *ad lib* by 3 U.S. newsmen. The newsmen & the network rejected Molotov's suggestion that he give set answers to questions submitted in advance. Molotov called a news conference 2 hrs. after broadcast arrangements were cancelled. He told reporters June 25 (in answer to questions) that:

Wide World
MOLOTOV

- The USSR favored German unification "on a peaceful & democratic basis," but it favored the extension of neither the West nor East German Govts. A unified German Govt. should be "settled by the German people themselves through free all-German elections."
- East & West Germany, or a united Germany, could take part in the USSR's proposal for a European security system which should "ensure security for all European nations irrespective of any differences in their social system."
- The difference between the USSR security plan and that proposed by French Forgn. Min. Pinay [see p. 213F2] "needs study." "There exists no doubt in our minds that the U.S. could take part . . . in any form they see fit, if they want to do so."
- Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's proposal for direct talks with the U.S. "is of great importance." "There is no deterioration of the situation" in the Formosa Strait, "but the danger has not disappeared." [See p. 199D1]
- "It was agreed that it would be better not to set any dates beforehand" for the duration of the Big 4 summit meeting "because the conference would itself show how much time would be needed." He could not say whether Formosa would be discussed because no agenda had been drawn up. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin would "of course" head the Soviet delegation.
- When U.S. State Secy. Dulles brought up the Bering Strait plane incident [see below], "it was news to me, and yesterday I had no information on" it. [See p. 206F1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Russians Attack U.S. Plane

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty disclosed June 24 that 2 Soviet planes had fired June 22 on a U.S. Navy Neptune patrol plane making "a routine flight over international waters in the Bering Strait area." He reported the U.S. plane "was forced to make a crash-landing" on U.S.-owned St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea between Siberia & Alaska.†

"The attack was inexplicable & unwarranted," said Hagerty's statement, which was issued in Whitefield, N.H. during a speaking tour by Pres. Eisenhower [see pp. 205C2, 216D3]. The seriousness with which the U.S. viewed the incident was indicated by the fact that the White House issued the announcement. Similar announcements in the past had come from the State or Defense Depts. [See p. 159B3; Vol. XIV, p. 369B1]

3 of the 11 U.S. crew members were injured by MIG fire and 4 were injured in the crash-landing. The plane's commander, Lt. Richard H. Fischer of Pittsburgh, said the MIGs attacked too quickly & unexpectedly for the U.S. plane to carry out standing orders to shoot back if attacked. Fischer's plane was based at Kodiak, Alaska. [See Vol. XIV, p. 383D1]

The White House announcement said Pres. Eisenhower had instructed U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles to take up the incident with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, who, like Dulles, was at the UN meeting in San Francisco. Molotov replied that he "was unaware of the incident but would at once investigate." Dulles met Molotov in a private room of the San Francisco Opera House June 24. [See p. 213C1]

†7 previous incidents in the area of Siberia, Japan & Korea since 1950 had caused 36 U.S. deaths. It was the 13th attack since 1950 by Soviet or Chinese Communist planes on a U.S. plane outside a war zone.

Russians Offer Indemnity

Molotov handed Dulles a memorandum June 25 stating: (1) there was "an exchange of shots" after the Soviet fighter planes approached the U.S. plane to advise that it was over USSR territory and should leave immediately; (2) the incident occurred "under heavy cloud conditions & in the absence of visibility" and could have resulted from "an inaccurate determination," although "violation" of USSR "air space" could also be the fault of "some representatives of the American command who obviously are not interested in the prevention of this sort of incident"; (3) the Soviet command "has strict orders . . . to avoid any action beyond the limits of the Soviet state frontiers"; (4) the Soviet Govt. "expresses regret in regard to the incident," and (5) the USSR, "taking into account . . . conditions which do not exclude the possibility of a mistake from one side or the other," was willing "to compensate for 50% of the [U.S.] damage."

U.S. Accepts Soviet Gesture

The State Dept. said June 25 that Dulles "accepted with satisfaction the Soviet Govt.'s expressions of regret" although the Soviet offer "as a whole fell short of what he had requested . . . in the light of information he had received." U.S. Govt. officials noted that this was the first time the USSR had offered to pay damages for shooting on a U.S. plane. (The U.S. Defense Dept. denied June 26 that the American plane had fired any shots.)

Dulles returned to Washington June 26 and flew to Bangor, Me., next day to report to Pres. Eisenhower during the President's return flight to Washington late June 27. Next day (June 28) Dulles told his news conference [see p. 213F1]: "We doubt that [the attack] represents a considered policy on the part of the Soviet Union." He said Molotov's memorandum was the first in which the USSR "publicly indicated to us regret over the conduct of its armed forces." [See Vol. XIII, p. 81F]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Dulles also said June 28 he knew nothing about Soviet planes operating in the Formosa area, as charged by the Chinese Nationalist Govt. June 28. The Natl. Chinese charge was made after MIGs had shot down a Nationalist jet trainer, killing the pilot, and fired on a commercial airliner carrying an American doctor to the Matsu Islands. (Occupants of the Matsu-bound plane were uninjured.) A Nationalist communiqué said monitors had picked up exchanges in Russian between the MIG pilots & the Lukiao air base in Fukien Province. [See p. 131C1]

(Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference June 29 he was sure the Bering incident "was a local occurrence and not something that was directed as a matter of policy." He said it was "encouraging to note that . . . there was a different attitude taken by the Soviets than they ever had" before. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland [R. Calif.] had said June 25 the firing on the U.S. plane was not "an isolated incident" and "I do not believe Soviet fliers operate on a trigger-happy basis." Knowland said he thought it possible the incident was timed with the UN anniversary meeting. He noted that incidents had occurred last year while Dulles attended the Manila Conf. and ex-Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida visited the U.S.) [See Vol. XIV, pp. 298E-G2, 369B1-E2]

"Ike" Optimistic on Parley

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference June 29 he had grown more optimistic the past 2 mos. about the Big 4 meeting that was to open in Geneva July 18. The President remarked that there "obviously was some change" in the Soviet attitude. "Now, if that change is one that makes it easier to live with them, easier to negotiate with them, easier to solve problems that arise from day to day, then that cannot help having eventually a fine effect on the entire situation," Mr. Eisenhower observed. "No one believes that the great Marxian doctrine of world revolution has been abandoned," and the U.S. must be "careful." "But if we can find ways that will take some of the burden of fear & tension off the people, we ought to explore them to the maximum. Now, I personally believe, from what I learned in San Francisco & through my talks, that the chances for that were better than I thought they were 2 months ago." [See pp. 159E1, 205D1]

(British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, in a radio speech in London marking the UN Charter's 10th anniversary, said June 26 the Geneva summit meeting offered the possibility of "some measure of success," but "we have a long way to travel still" to reach an East-West understanding.) [See pp. 105E2, 147A2]

(During his 6-day New England tour, Pres. Eisenhower said at Whitefield, N.H. June 24: "If we are sufficiently devoted to the cause of peace . . . we will be strong, and then we will be able to cooperate with others, because only strength can cooperate—weakness cannot cooperate, it can only beg." He said in Skowhegan, Me. June 27: "We cannot have prosperity without peace. And there can be no peace unless we are prosperous." "If the world is going to be bound together in a system of mutual advancement . . . here & there we must make sacrifices.") [See p. 205C2]

Cautious on Satellites

When asked at his June 29 press conference about the future of Soviet satellite states, Mr. Eisenhower recalled that he repeatedly had said "there could be no real peace in the world" until those countries "have a right themselves, by their own free will, to determine their own forms of government & destiny." As to a House resolution (passed by 367-0 June 23) expressing sympathy for the satellites and urging that the UN help free them, the President told a questioner there were "all kinds of nuances" & "possible complications that make you very careful in uttering an official statement." He stated the problem: "How far are you going? You are certainly not going to declare war, are you?" "That means . . . we use peaceful means and means that are not provocative. But we use moral suasion." [See p. 44E2]

Dulles on Molotov Talks

U.S. State Secy. Dulles, discussing remarks made by Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov in San Francisco [see p. 214B2], said it seemed that the Russians had "lost interest in the reunification of Germany" and that they had talked about it only "when they thought it might be good bait" to keep Fed. (West) Germany out of NATO & WEU. Dulles said Russian failure "to discuss such a problem as the reunification of Germany . . . would throw doubt upon the sincerity of their desire to remove causes of tension." [See p. 197E3]

(Dulles asked Molotov when they met June 23 whether it was necessary to continue discussion of 2 points left unsettled in earlier talks among the Big 4 foreign ministers about the summit meeting: the duration of the meeting & press arrangements for it. Molotov's negative reply was interpreted by U.S. officials as meaning that the USSR agreed to a time limit. The Dulles-Molotov talk was held during a luncheon tendered by Molotov at a Hillsborough, Calif. estate rented as Soviet delegation hq. during the San Francisco UN meeting [see p. 206C1]. Molotov sailed from New York aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* June 29 after visiting the Amer. Museum of Natural History in New York June 28 and paying a 2d visit to Chicago June 27 [see p. 206F1]. He also was a guest for lunch at Bernard M. Baruch's rented estate in Manhasset, N.Y. June 28. Baruch described the luncheon meeting as "a very friendly personal talk along very general lines" and said, "I don't think we even mentioned the Big 4 conference." [See p. 174D2]

U.S. Ratifies Austrian Treaty

Pres. Eisenhower signed the Austrian state (peace) treaty in Lancaster, Me. June 25 during his New England tour [see p. 167A3]. Ratification of the treaty was approved by the Senate, 63-3, June 17 with Republican Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), Wm. E. Jenner (Ind.) & George W. Malone (Nev.) opposed.

Austrian Pres. Theodor Koerner signed his country's ratification document in Vienna June 8, the day after its unanimous approval by Parliament.

The Austrian Govt. also asked the USSR to return intact confiscated German assets in East Austria for which Austria must pay $150 million under the state treaty [see p. 165D1]. USSR Pres. Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov signed ratification documents June 11, and the British House of Commons approved the treaty without dissent and sent it to the House of Lords June 29. France had not yet acted.

Austrians on American Prisoners

250 Austrians & "ethnic Germans" released from Soviet imprisonment arrived in Vienna June 4 and reported "many" Americans being held in Soviet prison camps, including 4 U.S. airmen. They named 2 Americans: John Turbin & John Hopkins. 190 more Austrians, including 45 women & 2 children, arrived in Wiener Neustadt, Austria June 25 and told of 16 Americans, 50 Britons & 2 French citizens (one a girl) in Soviet camps.

The returning Austrians, whose release was promised by the Russians during the treaty talks [see pp. 129E2, 140D2], said Sidney Ray Sparks, 23, of Tennille, Ga. had asked them to tell U.S. officials he was being held at Camp Potma and forced to work in the woods even though he was ill. (U.S. Army European Hq. in Heidelberg listed Sparks as a private AWOL from the 6th Inf. Div. in Berlin since Dec. 4, 1951.)

Other Americans named by the Austrians as prisoners in the USSR: Col. Rudolf Cerny; Geo. O. Dick, Stefan Jadost, John L. Sheridan, Rudolf von Schwab & Wm. C. Wallace of New York; Murray Feingersch (or Finegage) of Brooklyn; John (or Jerry) Ford of Oklahoma; W. Freeman & Jack Hiller of Connecticut; M/Sgt. Robt. Kumith of New Orleans; Rudolf Kissis. John Willart (or Wilmer) & Chas. Brown were said to have died in Soviet camps in 1953.

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Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito's acceptance of an invitation to visit Moscow (date unspecified) was announced in Belgrade June 27 [see p. 189D1]. (U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles June 28 denied reports that Washington had coolly received an offer by Tito to visit the U.S.) A communiqué issued in Belgrade June 27 by Yugoslav officials and Ambs. James W. Riddleberger (U.S.), Sir Frank Roberts (Britain) & François Coulet (France), who had conferred for 4 days, reaffirmed "continued cooperation" between their countries "under conditions of full equality" as a "contribution to peace & stability" [see p. 199C3]. The U.S. House Forgn. Affairs Com. rejected June 23 several attempts to restrict U.S. aid to Yugoslavia & India. The committee's report on the foreign aid bill June 25 merely noted testimony that Yugoslavia had "not been fully cooperative" in letting U.S. representatives make "continuous observation & review" of the use made of U.S. equipment. [See p. 199B-D3]

THE PRESIDENT

Prods Democrats on Program

Pres. Eisenhower, criticizing the Democratic-controlled Congress for the first time, read at his press conference June 29 "a little list of legislation I want [but which had] not been passed yet." He called for action on "highway construction, military reserves . . . military survivor benefits, housing legislation, health program, school construction, mutual security authorization & appropriation . . . refugee act amendments, water resources, the Upper Colorado & the Frying Pan & the Cougar Dam . . . customs simplification . . . minimum wage & other labor bills, the atomic ship & Hawaiian statehood."

The President read his list in answer to a question about a statement Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) had made June 28. Johnson, lauding achievements of the Democratic Congress, had referred caustically to Mr. Eisenhower's pre-election warning that a Democratic Congress would mean "a cold war of partisan politics" [see Vol. XIV, p. 362E3]. Summarizing Senate accomplishments (275 bills passed in 81 working days), Johnson had showed that Democrats sometimes gave more support than Republicans did to Eisenhower Admin. bills.

Johnson, commenting on the President's "must" list, told reporters June 29 that the Democrats would "give just, fair & reasonable consideration to the President's views" but would not "carry out instructions like a bunch of 2d lieutenants taking orders." He noted that Mr. Eisenhower had returned only June 27 from a week-long trip to New England and suggested that he "may not fully understand all he was talking about" but was "speaking from a prepared list someone had given him."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said, "We've got our own program." He predicted the current Congress would have an exceptional record of "enacting legislation of the right kind." [See pp. 160G1, 134C1]

Status of 'Must' Bills

This was the status of the legislation the President had listed:

Highways. The Senate had rejected the President's plan and had passed a rival Democratic bill (S1048) [see p. 185C1]. Rep. George H. Fallon (D., Md.) introduced in the House June 29 a bill (HR7072) for increased federal highways expenditures financed by higher taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel & tires.

Reserves. The President's program was stalled in the House by an anti-segregation amendment introduced by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) Powell June 23 rejected Mr. Eisenhower's personal appeal (in a June 21 letter) to drop his amendment. Powell told reporters he planned to press similar amendments in the school & housing programs. Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told a House Armed Services subcommittee June 27 that rejection of the amendment would be national "suicide." A revised version of the reserves bill (HR7000), from which the Natl. Guard (segregated in some states) was eliminated in order to bypass the Powell amendment, was approved by the House Armed Services Com. June 28 and cleared by the House Rules Com. June 29. [See p. 107E2]

Military Survivor Benefits. A bill (HR7089) to revise benefits for servicemen's dependents was announced by a special House committee June 3 after a meeting with the President. It was approved formally by the committee June 28. It would (a) put armed forces members under Social Security on the same contributory basis as civilians, (b) end the free $10,000 life insurance policies and (c) end equal Veterans Admin. compensation for widows and provide that a widow would get $100 a month plus 15% of her husband's base pay (similar changes for other dependents).

Housing. The Senate had liberalized the President's public housing program, but the House Banking Com. June 28 voted 19-3 for Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations — 35,000 units a year for 2 years. [See p. 193D1]

Health. Legislation was stalled in both houses. [See p. 67E-F3]

Schools. Action was also halted, primarily for fear of anti-segregation riders. [See p. 100F1]

Mutual Security. The Admin. request for foreign aid authorization had been approved in full by the Senate. The measure was cleared by the House Rules Com. June 27. But appropriations were not yet on the way. [See p. 193F1]

Refugees. No action was being taken. [See p. 183D2, F3]

Water Resources. A bill (S500) to authorize a $1½ billion Upper Colorado River project had been passed by the Senate [see p. 133B3]. The House Interior Com. June 28 approved the bill (HR3383) but eliminated the controversial Echo Park Dam. This cut the cost to $760 million. The Frying Pan & Cougar Dam projects awaited action.

Customs. The Admin.'s customs simplification bill (HR6040), passed by the House, awaited Senate concurrence. [See p. 209C-D3]

Minimum Wage. The Senate had voted to increase the federal minimum wage from 75¢ an hr. to $1 (against the President's 90¢ proposal) [see p. 193B-C1]. The House Labor Com. June 28 heard Emerson P. Schmidt, economic research director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, testify that any increase was "unrealistic & self-defeating" because some industries could not absorb a raise.

Atomic Ship. The Senate June 28 passed by voice vote a $269,159,000 atomic construction authorization bill (HR6795) after refusing by a 42-41 vote to add $21 million for the President's atomic peace ship. The vote was on straight party lines (Democrats against, Republicans for the ship) with one exception—Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.), who backed the ship. The bill was then returned to the House, which had passed it (minus the atomic peace ship section) by voice vote June 27. The measure authorized $25 million for a more-advanced atomic-propelled ship adaptable for military or merchant use. (The Joint Atomic Energy Com. June 25 released testimony in which Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, Navy atomic expert, had warned that building the Eisenhower-proposed ship would delay the Navy's atomic ship program. AEC Commissioner Willard Libby told the committee, however, that the President had ordered the AEC not to let the peace ship interfere with the naval or atomic plane programs.) Pres. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference June 29 that he considered the peace ship indispensable because it would show the world how the U.S. was developing the atom's peaceful uses. [See p. 200D2-A3]

Hawaiian Statehood. The measure was killed in the House [see p. 1860B3] was still in Senate committee.

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower returned to Washington June 27 after a week of speechmaking, golfing & fishing in New Hampshire & Maine. He indicated at his June 29 press conference that he was only kidding when he implied at different times during his New England tour that he would or would not seek reelection. [See p. 160C1] . . . The Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations submitted to the President June 28 a 311-page report urging reduction of "tax overlapping" (federal, state & local taxes on the same source) but conceding that this could not be done until Govt. costs were cut. It also recommended: (a) transfer of primary civil defense responsibility to the Fed. Govt.; (b) "pay-as-you-build" basis for the national highway program (as opposed to Pres. Eisenhower's bond proposal); (c) retention by states & their political subdivisions of responsibility for general education but with the Fed. Govt. providing temporary aid in cases of clear need. [See p. 71A3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower June 25 ordered tariff concessions on Swiss products (in compensation for the rise in duties on Swiss watches) to be put into effect July 11 (announced by State Dept. June 29). The tariff cuts (duties on hat braid & handkerchiefs were reduced 50%, levies on movie cameras & parts 25%) were provided in a U.S.-Swiss trade treaty signed June 8. [See p. 92A2]

HOOVER COMM.

2-Year Task Completed

The 2d Hoover Comm. on Org. of the Executive Branch of the Govt., scheduled to go out of existence June 30 [see p. 176C-D1], held its final meeting June 24 in Washington. In 2

years of operation, it had submitted recommendations which, according to commission estimates, could save taxpayers billions of dollars. Its chairman, ex-Pres. Hoover, said the commission never had divided on political lines. Hoover's 11 colleagues on the commission adopted a resolution of appreciation for Hoover's "able, fair & patient leadership."

(Housing Admin. Albert M. Cole, in implied criticism May 3 of Hoover Comm. recommendations on federal housing, said he would fight any attempt to make the FHA a "separate, privately-owned corporation." He disclosed that the N.Y. private management firm Cresap, McCormick & Paget had been hired to study the Fed. Housing & Home Finance Agency & to recommend improvements.)

Among the commission's final findings & recommendations:

Intelligence. A report prepared by a task force headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark expressed concern June 28 at "lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain." By implication, it blamed State Dept. timidity for this. It praised Central Intell. Agency Dir. Allen W. Dulles as "industrious, objective, selfless, enthusiastic & imaginative" but found he had taken too much operational burden. To correct this & other CIA "administrative flaws," it proposed a reorganization including appointment of an "executive officer." The commission & its task force differed on recommendations for nonpartisan "watchdog" commissions in the intelligence field. The task force favored a single group composed of Congress members & others. The commission proposed 2 units—a joint Congressional committee & a Presidential citizens group. The task force found no "valid ground" for charges by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) last year that the CIA was seriously Communist infiltrated. It similarly cleared all other intelligence units. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover was lauded for leadership in domestic counter-intelligence. [See p. 29B2; Vol. XIV, 349D2-B3, 208F3]

Foreign Aid. The commission, in a split report June 5, said foreign aid should continue. But varying dissents were filed by all members except Hoover. 7 members (joined later by James A. Farley) said in a separate statement that "the time has come to apply some brakes to this overseas spending program" which had cost the U.S. $50 billion since World War II. The report said at least $360 million a year could be saved by better administration of programs involving some 34 separate Govt. agencies. It recommended curtailment & reorganization of technical (Point 4) aid which, according to the report: (1) had "over-expanded" beyond its original "modest" concept; (2) "duplicates possible services . . . by other departments"; (3) was "divided into a multitude of projects—probably more than 2,000—spread over more than 55 countries & overseas territories." The commission's task force, headed by Armstrong Cork Co. Chrmn. Henning W. Prentis Jr., estimated that the Forgn. Operations Admin. would have $7.8 billion unspent when it ended its existence June 30. It also listed $973 million in unspent counterpart foreign currencies plus $3.4 billion in the fiscal 1956 foreign aid budget. Unspent funds might make possible a cut in 1956 appropriations, the task force said. [See p. 193F1]

Govt. Businesses. The commission charged May 15 that the Govt., by unfair competition with private enterprise, was injuring the "system upon which our future security & prosperity is based." Such Govt. enterprises should be closed or sold to private business within a "reasonable time," the report said. The Defense Dept. alone operated 2,500 business facilities in which the Govt. had invested $15 billion. At least 1,000 could be "eliminated without injury to our national defense or any essential Govt. function," the commission declared. Among these were such enterprises as commissaries, post exchanges, bakeries, motion picture studios, sawmills, clothing factories, tree & gardening nurseries & dry-cleaning plants. The commission recommended: transfer of TVA fertilizer research to Agriculture Dept.; increase of TVA-produced fertilizer prices to cover all costs, including tax loss; elimination of the postal savings system over a 5-yr. period; increase in parcel post rates to make the service pay its own way; diversion of some military air passenger & cargo traffic to private airlines. Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), in a dissent, charged that the issues had been handled in a "summary, mechanical & sometimes arbitrary manner." Farley dissented with the TVA fertilizer proposal. [See p. 31A1]

Budget & Accounting. The commission estimated in a June 19 report that the Govt. could save $4 billion a year by adopting modern accounting methods currently used in private business. It urged changes in preparing the budget & in the form of Congressional appropriations to insure that Congress really would control the federal purse-strings. Holifield, Farley & Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R., O.) objected to the proposed changes in budget & appropriations methods. [See p. 21G1]

Storage. The commission said May 25 that the Govt. could save $253 million a year by eliminating "duplication & waste" in Govt. storage. Govt. storage space totaled 1.364 billion sq. ft. and cost $3½ billion a year in operating expense ($2.9 billion charged to the military). Greatest criticism was for the armed services, each of which felt it "owns" specific facilities and would not make excess space available to other agencies.

Real Estate. The commission June 13 urged improvement in management of Govt. real estate, which totaled 63,200,000 acres & was valued at $40.8 billion. Total Govt. land holdings (including the public domain) were 838 million acres consisting of 472 million in the U.S., 365 million in Alaska and 1,000,000 elsewhere. The commission said $185 million a year could be saved by proper real estate management and at least $1 billion realized by selling unneeded properties. [See p. 154G2; Vol. XIV, 277C-D3]

Research. The commission May 31 called for more Govt. money, higher salaries & more personnel to step up scientific research & development in both military & civilian programs. Charging that the "armed services are not sufficiently daring & imaginative in their approach to radically new weapons & weapons systems," the commission proposed a program to increase the effectiveness of arms research by 25% in 5 yrs. The commission noted that the Natl. Institutes of Health had 723 approved medical & health research projects totaling $7.4 million which were not being carried out because the money had not been requested. It expressed concern "over the apparent failure of the Executive Branch to recommend these projects to Congress." It felt this indicated "a tendency to de-emphasize basic & medical research." The commission's task force, headed by Dr. Marvin J. Kelly, Bell Telephone Laboratories pres., also criticized "unwarranted duplication of research by Army, Navy & Air Force." [See pp. 209B-C2, 109C3, 21D1]

Military Supply. The commission June 26 recommended creation of a civilian-operated Defense Supply & Svc. Admin. to supply the 3 armed services. It estimated savings of $2 billion a year as a result of improved efficiency. Holifield, in a dissent, said Pres. Eisenhower & Admin. officials had gone on record against the idea. The commission also suggested easing "conflict-of-interests" laws so that top businessmen would not have to liquidate "lifetime business" holdings to take comparatively low-paid Govt. jobs. [See pp. 200E3, 160D1]

Power & Water. The commission June 29 rejected proposals to sell Govt. power facilities to private interests, but it urged Congress to ban any further Govt. construction of steam power plants or transmission lines. It also recommended: (a) increasing rates on Govt.-generated power to reflect tax, interest & other expenses paid by private utilities; (b) a halt to preferential sale of Govt. power to municipalities & cooperatives, institution of a new system whereby private utility companies could buy a "fair share"; (c) requiring the TVA & other federal power units to secure new financing by issuing their own securities instead of by Congressional appropriation; (d) authority for private companies to build the power-generating facilities at multi-purpose federal dams and to market the power through their own systems; (e) adoption by Congress of a national water policy clearly defining the duties of the federal, state & local authorities in water resources

matters; (f) authority for the ICC to levy a "user charge" on vessels using inland waterways. Dissents were filed by Holifield, Farley, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. & Defense Mobil. Dir. Arthur S. Flemming. It was reported that the proposal to sell the Govt. power facilities had been made by the commission's task force, headed by Adm. Ben Moreell, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. chrmn. [See pp. 168C3, 155G1, 149C2]

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

Burdett Says He Was Spy

Winston M. Burdett, 41, UN correspondent for CBS, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. June 29 that he had been a Communist Party member from 1937 to 1942 and had spied for Russia in Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia & Turkey from 1940 to 1942. He said U.S. Army counter-intelligence sources had told him his first wife, Italian journalist Lea Schiavi Burdett, had been murdered in Iran in Apr. 1942 on Russian orders because "she knew too much." (Burdett married his 2d wife, the former Giorgina Virginia Nathan, in Italy in 1945.)

Burdett said he had joined the CP in Aug. 1937, while a *Brooklyn Eagle* reporter, because "I was emotionally compelled to identify myself with a larger cause outside myself which I believed to be a good one." Alvah Bessie "had the most influence" in his decision to join, Burdett testified [see Vol. XIII, p. 153P; XII, 421B, 7P]. He said he quit in Feb. 1942 because he realized that the CP "functioned as the tool of a cynical power which used it cynically."

Burdett named as members of the Eagle CP unit: Nat Einhorn, Victor Weingarten, Violet Brown (later Mrs. Weingarten), Chas. Lewis, Hyman Charniak, Herbert Cohn, Melvin Barnett (currently a N.Y. Times copy editor), David Gordon, Chas. Grutzner (currently a N.Y. Times reporter), Gladys Bentley, Larry (or Leonard) Adler & Lyle Dowling.

Burdett said Einhorn, the *Eagle* CP unit's "leading spirit," had suggested his overseas trip as a Red spy. The mission was arranged, Burdett testified, by a man he had identified from FBI photos as the late Red "spymaster" Jacob Golos. [See Vol. XIV, p. 394A-B2; XIII, 385C1, F1]

Under questioning, Burdett said he had been sure or had "assumed" that these non-Eagle persons were Communists: Amos Landman, N.Y. tabloid employe; Monroe Stern, "Manhattan paper" employe; Milton Kaufman, "high official of the [CIO] N.Y. Newspaper Guild"; Gladys Kopf, Guild "assistant"; Sam Weissman, "non-editorial" N.Y. Times worker, & his wife, Helen, employe in Brooklyn CP hq.; Doretta Tarmon, also of Brooklyn CP hq.; Peter Christopher Rhodes, UP correspondent in Stockholm in 1940; Murray Young, teacher in the Brooklyn CP indoctrination school; John Francis (Jack) Ryan, Newspaper Guild "high official"; Joe North, Daily Worker reporter.

Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. & other subcommittee members lauded Burdett for his "moral courage" and the "real service" he rendered in testifying. CBS announced that Burdett had disclosed his former CP activities to his employers in 1951 and had given the FBI information on communism.

Bessie, Kaufman, Mrs. Weingarten, Young & Dowling invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer subcommittee questions June 29.

Lattimore Case Dropped

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced June 28 that the Govt. was dropping its perjury case against Prof. Owen Lattimore. Brownell noted that the Court of Appeals twice had upheld dismissal of "key" counts against Lattimore. "In the absence of these counts," Brownell said, "there is no reasonable likelihood of a successful prosecution" on 5 remaining counts. [See p. 201F2]

Passport Denial Invalid

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Dist. of Columbia ruled unanimously June 23 that the State Dept. did not have "exclusive control" of passport issuance and could not deny a passport without "due process of law." All citizens had a "natural right" to travel abroad, the court held. It ruled that membership in an organization the Atty. General had listed as subversive was not a valid cause for abrogating this right. The case involved Max Shachtman, chrmn. of the Independent Socialist League (N.Y.), who had been trying to get a passport for 3½ years but whose application had been denied on grounds the ISL was on the Atty. General's list. The court noted that Shachtman had been seeking for more than 6 years to get his group removed from the list but never had been granted a hearing. [See p. 194F1]

Security System Check Voted

The Senate approved by voice vote and sent to the House June 27 a bill to create a 12-member nonpartisan commission to review the fairness & effectiveness of the federal loyalty-security program and to recommend reforms. A similar bill had been adopted by a House Judiciary subcommittee June 22. Although Pres. Eisenhower previously had opposed the plan, he told reporters June 29 that his Admin. "will cooperate and do the best we can to bring . . . to light all of the pertinent facts." [See pp. 29B2, 13D1]

(White House press secy. James C. Hagerty conceded in a letter to Clark R. Mollenhoff of the *Des Moines Register & Tribune* June 21 that Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson "probably [had been] a bit too hard" in accusing Wolf Ladejinsky of "membership in 2 Communist front organizations." Benson concurred at his press conference June 27.) [See p. 59F2]

ARMED FORCES

Cpl. Harold M. Dunn, 25, pleaded guilty at his Army court-martial on Governors Island, N.Y. June 28 to 2 counts of having given "aid & comfort" to the enemy while a war prisoner in Korea. He admitted collaborating & making propaganda broadcasts for his Communist captors. He was given an 8-yr. jail sentence June 29. [See p. 169C3] . . . **Sgt. John Lester Tyler,** 23, of Moundsville, W. Va. was arrested at Ft. Bragg, N.C. June 20 on 4 counts of aiding & comforting the enemy while a PW in Korea. He was accused of informing on fellow prisoners. . . . **Col. Patrick W. Hayes,** 48, Air Force special investigative officer, was given an "other-than-honorable" discharge June 23 for "impropriety" in his relations with Irmgard Margarethe Schmidt, 25, German girl who had been convicted in West Berlin in 1954 of spying for the Communists. The AF reported no indication Miss Schmidt got "classified information" from Hayes. [See Vol. XIV, p. 430D2] . . . **Pvt. William T. Marchuk,** 38, of Norristown, Pa. was convicted by an Army court-martial in Berlin May 20 of deserting to the Communists in East Berlin while drunk in Feb. 1949 and of revealing U.S. military secrets during 5 years of imprisonment by the Russians. He received a 12-yr. jail sentence. [See p. 10F3] . . . **2d Lt. George C. Schreiber,** AF officer convicted of the 1952 murder of Bang Soon Kil, South Korean trespasser at a supply depot in Korea, was freed from the disciplinary barracks at Lompoc, Calif. May 18 and dismissed from the service (equivalent to dishonorable discharge). AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott had reduced his 5-yr. sentence to the 20 months served. [See Vol. XIII, p. 270F3] . . . **Russia's air developments** surpass the U.S.', according to intelligence sources cited June 26 by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.). He said Russia's new jet inter-continental bomber (Type 37) was designed in 1950, tested in 1953 and put into mass production in 1954. In the U.S., the comparable B-52 was designed 2 years earlier (1950), tested in 1952 but put into production only in 1954. "The size of their jet engines was more advanced than our own bombers," he said, and the Russian jet fighter was a "better plane performance-wise than any we are now flying in other than limited flight tests." *Aero Digest* magazine reported in Washington June 12 that Russia had developed a missile which could be fired from a submarine almost 300 ft. down and yet hit surface targets 140 miles away. Erik Bergaust, author of the report, said the Russians had given years of study to "photonic" (light beam) propulsion. A photonic rocket, according to Bergaust, might approach the speed of light (186,324 miles a second). [See p. 209E1-G2] . . . **Maj. Gen. John B. Montgomery,** 43, 8th AF cmmdr. & leader of World War II B-25 campaign against Japan, resigned effective June 13. . . . **Jerzy Jazwinski** (Zladislaw Jazwenski), 24, ex-Polish AF pilot who deserted to the West with his Russian-made MIG in 1953, enlisted in the U. S. Air Force in New York June 15. [See Vol. XIII, p. 167B]

FOREIGN

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón issued a decree June 29 lifting the national state of siege in effect since the unsuccessful Navy revolt of June 16. Interior Min. Angel Gabriel Borlenghi, a leader in recent Govt. moves against Roman Catholics, announced that Perón had accepted his resignation. [See p. 210A1]

Israeli Premier Moshe Sharett resigned June 29 after the General Zionists, a Cabinet coalition party, abstained from 2 confidence votes he received in the Knesset (Parliament) June 28. Pres. Izhak Ben-Zvi immediately asked Sharett to form a new Govt. Sharett dropped the 4 Gen. Zionist members in his old cabinet, and the Knesset approved, 66-32, a 3-party cabinet formed by the remaining 12 ministers June 28 to serve as a caretaker government until the July 25 Parliamentary elections. The crisis arose over the Govt.'s handling of a libel suit it had brought against pamphleteer Malliel Greenwald, who had published statements that Dr. Rudolph Kastner, Jewish Rescue Com. chief in Budapest in 1944, was a Nazi collaborator. Greenwald was acquitted on 3 counts but fined 1£ (56¢) for saying Kastner "shared loot" with the Nazis.

Egyptian-Israeli meetings to end Gaza-strip fighting were suspended June 29 after 2 days of talks in Gaza failed to reach agreement on an agenda. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada, UN truce chief, was chairman of the talks, which were arranged after Israel advanced proposals for ending the incidents. 53 Egyptians & 25 Israelis had been killed in the Gaza area this year. [See p. 175D1]

Liberian Pres. William V. S. Tubman, celebrating re-election to a 4th 4-yr. term, escaped unharmed from 3 bullets fired at him as he attended a movie in the executive mansion in Monrovia June 23. Police quoted the assailant as implicating leaders of the opposition True Whig party. [See Vol. XIV, p. 392A1] . . . **Spanish** pretender Don Juan of Bourbon, 42, who long had been reported at odds with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, supported Franco & his regime in statements published as an interview June 24 by *ABC*, Madrid monarchist newspaper. Don Juan, who lived in Estoril, Portugal, said he would not give up his claim to the throne to his son, Juan Carlos, 17, who, under an agreement reached with Franco in Dec. 1954, was to receive a military education in Spain. [See p. 211A2] . . . **Burmese** Premier U Nu arrived in Belgrade June 6 for a 10-day visit & received what some observers thought was a warmer reception than that accorded the Soviet leaders May 26 [see pp. 18G2, 139B1]. Nu flew to London June 16 for a 5-day visit and arrived in New York June 24 for a 3-wk. visit. He was greeted in Washington by Pres. Eisenhower June 29.

ECONOMICS

Wheat farmers in 36 major wheat-producing states voted by 254,197 to 73,852 (majority of 77.5%) in a referendum June 25 for continuation of present Govt. controls over crop volume in exchange for price supports at 76% of parity ($1.81 a bu.). Alternative was 50%-of-parity support ($1.19 a bu.) and unlimited production. [See p. 186C1] . . . **Mergers:** Stockholders of Gen. Dynamics Corp. & Stromberg-Carlson Co., meeting in Dover, Del. June 28, approved a merger of the 2 firms with Stromberg-Carlson to operate as a division of Gen. Dynamics. Plans for merger of the Pensylvania Co. for Banking & Trusts and First Natl. Bank of Philadelphia into the First Pa. Banking & Trust Co. with assets of $1,023,855,000 were announced June 23.

Missouri - Kansas - Texas Railroad's control was acquired by 3 investment firms (Pennroad Corp., State St. Investment Corp. and Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc.) through purchase (price undisclosed) of more than 500,000 of the MKT's 808,971 shares of stock from the estate of the late Edw. N. Claughton of Miami & his associates, it was disclosed in New York June 28. . . . **ICC Chrmn. Richard F. Mitchell,** speaking to the Assn. of Amer. Railroads accounting division's meeting in Atlantic City June 28, predicted that the Govt. would have to institute a "passenger supports" subsidy program to help U.S. railroads overcome a $400-600 million annual deficit on passenger operations. He proposed substantial reductions in taxes on major big-city railroad passenger terminals.

ARTS & SCIENCE

U. S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced June 25 it had awarded $400,000 to Drs. Glenn T. Seaborg & Emilio G. Segre of the U. of Calif. and Drs. Joseph W. Kennedy & Arthur C. Wahl of Washington U. (St. Louis) for patent rights to plutonium separation processes they had developed in 1940-41 at the U. of Calif. in Berkeley. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401E3] . . . **Cigarette** smokers' decline in numbers recently was due to high sales taxes on cigarettes, not to fear that smoking would induce cancer & other ailments (as implied recently in a Govt. report), F. M. Parkinson, Tobacco Council director, told a tobacco warehousemen's meeting in Virginia Beach, Va. June 27. [See p. 211A2] . . . **Luben Vichey,** 42, Bulgarian-born Metropolitan Opera basso since 1948, announced in New York June 27 his purchase of Natl. Concert & Artists Corp. from Marks Levine & O. O. Bottorff. . . . **J. Arthur Rank,** 66, disclosed in London June 23 that he had transferred control of his film interests to a trust 2 yrs. ago to insure that they would remain under British management. [See Vol. XII, p. 399A] . . . **Cine-Miracle,** a 3-dimensional film process using electronic-lens equipment to photograph a scene in 3 synchronized film strips, was demonstrated by Smith-Dieterich Corp. & Natl. Theaters, Inc. in Hollywood June 23. . . . **Ohio** Senate refused June 24 to take action on a House-approved bill to restore state censorship of motion pictures. The state Supreme Court had ruled in December that Ohio's censorship law was "unreasonable" & invalid. [Vol. XIV, 95C2]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Captain Cook and the South Pacific: The Voyage of the Endeavour, 1768-1771. By John Gwyther. Account of 3-yr. voyage that circumnavigated world. June 28. (Houghton, Mifflin, 269 pp., $3.50)†

The Empire City: A Treasury of New York. Collected & edited by Alexander Klein. Essays by E. B. White, Robert Benchley & other writers who have loved or hated New York. June 23. (Rinehart, 475 pp., $5.75)†

Excelsior! By Paul Hyde Bonner. Swiss banker holds Nazi funds while his American son in OSS tries to establish their whereabouts. Lit. Guild July choice. (Scribner, 279 pp., $3.50)*

The Flower Girl. By Clemence Dane. Young Hollywood actor comes to visit his English theatrical family, falls in love. June 27. BOMC July choice. (Norton, 629 pp., $4.95)*

France Against Herself. By Herbert Luethy. Transl. from French by Eric Mosbacher. Swiss journalist analyzes faults in French politics, policy. June 28. (Praeger, 476 pp., $6.50)†

The Great American Heritage: The story of the Five Eisenhower Brothers. By Bela Kornitzer. From tape-recorded interviews, an account of family background which produced a President, banker, lawyer, editor, college president. June 27. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 331 pp., $5)†

Tibetan Marches. By Andre Migot. Transl. from French by Peter Fleming. French Buddhist doctor's journey on foot, horseback & by yak caravan through parts of China & Tibet. June 19. (Dutton, 255 pp., $5)†

21 Stayed. By Virginia Pasley. Long Island Newsday reporter, researching lives of 21 U.S. soldiers captured in Korea who chose to stay in China, found that social rejection, economic deprivation & ill treatment at home were the common denominators which made them more vulnerable to Red brainwashing. June 22. (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 248 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended June 25

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,676	*$21,676	*$21,926
Currency circulation	*$30,035	*$30,058	*$29,277
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$23,355	*$22,623	*$21,973
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,171,930,169	$10,696,930,483	$11,242,249,626
England note circulation	*£1,785.603	*£1,787.513	*£1,641.508
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,525,040	13,387,904	10,324,010
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	195.65	194.72	161.01
Bond sales (par value)	$20,560,000	$24,382,800	$18,835,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.04	99.26	100.60
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	185,490	165,402	133,926
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,625,600	6,600,250	6,494,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,345,000	8,790,000	7,571,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,987	*10,041	*8,850
Carloading (cars)	[b]785,425	786,707	707,237
	May	**Apr.**	**May 1954**
Ind'l output§¶	138	136	125
Steel output (tons)	[s]10,328,316	9,815,095	7,472,738
Pig iron output (tons)	[s]6,804,935	6,384,639	4,624,439
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.49¼	$2.58⅝	$2.36⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.64⅜	$1.62½	$1.90⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.348	$.351	$.3495
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$35.33	$34.00	$27.58
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.49	$6.51	$7.28
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.2	109.9
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]117	114	115
Failures (June 16)‡	214	230	207
	May	**Apr.**	**May 1954**
New incorporations‡	12,029	11,756	9,280

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 15 [b]June 18 [c]June 11 [d]June 21 [s]Record

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Jewish Theological Seminary of Amer.'s establishment of an Inst. for Ethical Studies in the Atomic Age was announced in New York June 26 by Seminary Chancellor Louis Finkelstein & AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss, Seminary Library chairman. The Jacob Ziskind Trust for Charitable Purposes provided $125,000 to launch the institute. . . . **Virginia's** continuation of racial segregation in public schools next school year was approved June 23 by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley & the State Bd. of Education in Richmond. They said "hasty action" to apply the U.S. Supreme Court's decision against segregation "could well result in serious damage to the public school system" in the state. [See pp. 203C2, 195D1] . . . **Rockefeller Fndtn.** Pres. Dean Rusk, in an address June 22 to an Amer. Assn. for the Advancement of Science group in Pasadena, Calif., said the foundation would defy criticism by the Reece investigating committee of Congress and continue to grant scholarships for wholly independent studies on controversial subjects. Rusk said the foundation upheld "the unimpaired thinking of the scientist or scholar" and rejected the principle of financing studies "where it appears the answers are known in advance by the investigator." [See Vol. XIV, p. 424E1]

OBITUARIES

Harry Agganis, 25, Boston Red Sox first-baseman, ex-Boston U. football star; June 27 in Cambridge, Mass. (Doctors attributed death to a massive pulmonary embolism following a chest ailment.)

George Buchanan, 64, British Pensions Min. 1947-48, Labor MP 1922-48, Natl. Assistance Board chrmn. since 1948; June 28 in Glasgow.

Willy Burkhard, 55, Swiss composer (*Isaiah's Vision, The Black Spider*); June 18 in Zurich.

Amon Giles Carter, 75, chrmn.-pblshr. *Ft. Worth Star-Telegram,* political & civic leader; June 23 in Fort Worth.

Wyllis Cooper, 56, screen, radio & TV writer; June 22, Flemington, N.J.

Silliman Evans, 61, pres.-publshr. *Nashville Tennessean,* ex-pblshr. *Chicago Sun,* a leader in state & natl. Democratic politics; June 26 in Fort Worth (of heart attack after funeral of Amon G. Carter). [See above]

Dr. Warner Fite, 88, Princeton U. philosophy prof. emeritus, pres. Amer. Philosophy Assn. 1934, author numerous philosophical works (*The Platonic Legend, The Living Mind,* etc.); June 23 in Philadelphia.

Hidesuke Fukuda, 75, pres. *Tokio Shimbun,* Tokio's largest evening newspaper; June 22 in Tokio.

Frank Hayes, 40, ex-catcher Philadelphia Athletics, Cleveland Indians & St. Louis Browns (held major-league record for catching most consecutive games: 312); June 22 in Point Pleasant, N.J.

Lt. Gen. Walter D. E. Lentaigne, 55, British officer who succeeded Gen. Orde Wingate as comdr. of Chindit raiders in Burma in World War II; June 24 in London.

Borrah Minevich, 52, Ukraine-born performer billed in vaudeville, night clubs & films as "The King of the Harmonica," film producer since moving to Paris 1947; June 26 in Paris of cerebral hemorrhage (3 weeks after marrying Lucille Little Taylor).

Mrs. Aurania Rouverol, 69, actress, author of Andy Hardy radio & screen series & of several plays (*The Great American Family, Growing Pains, Skidding*); June 23 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Edwin A. Scott, 77, Canadian-born chrmn. Scott-Shoate Publications (trade journals); June 26 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Elizabeth Finley Thomas, 81, portrait painter, divorced wife of late Edw. R. Thomas, pblshr. *The Morning Telegraph;* June 28 in New York.

Alexander Antonovich Troyanovsky, 73, first USSR Amb. to Washington (1934-39); June 23 (announced in Moscow).

Hy Turkin, 40, *N.Y. Daily News* sports writer, co-editor *The Official Baseball Encyclopedia;* June 24 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Wallace (Bud) Smith, 26, 134 lb., of Cincinnati & Orange, N.J. won the world lightweight championship from Jimmy Carter of New York by a 15-round decision in Boston June 29 [see Vol. XIV, p. 396F1]. Franco Cavicchi, 27, 206 lb., of Italy won a 15-round decision over Heinz Neuhaus of Germany for the European heavyweight title in Bologna June 26. Willie Pastrano of New Orleans became a leading light-heavyweight challenger via a 10-round decision over ex-champ Joey Maxim of Cleveland in New Orleans June 28. . . . **Golf:** Cary Middlecoff won the $15,000 Western Open in Portland, Ore. June 26 for $2,400 [see pp. 211E3, 128F2]. Patty Berg won the women's Western Open in Madison, Wis. June 26 [see pp. 211G3, 88C1]. Joe Campbell of Purdue won the NCAA championship, 3 & 2 over Johnny Garrett of Rice, in Knoxville, Tenn. June 26. Mortie Dutra, 55, of Los Angeles won a match with John Burton, 51, of Britain in Glasgow June 29 for the unofficial world senior championship. . . . **Horse racing:** Mme. Suzy Volterra's Phil Drake, Fred Palmer up, won the $57,000 Grand Prix de Paris June 26. [See p. 188G1] . . . **Speedboat racing:** Bill Cantrell won the Detroit Memorial regatta June 25 in his *Gale IV.* Lloyd Maddock, 51, competing in a class for smaller boats, was killed in a collision. [See Vol. XIV, p. 336F2] . . . **Tennis:** José (Pepe) Aguero of Brazil, representing Tulane, won the NCAA men's championship June 25 in Chapel Hill, N.C. . . . **Track & field:** NYAC won the team title in the Natl. AAU championships in Boulder, Colo. June 24-25. Arnie Sowell of the U. of Pittsburgh bettered the recognized world record by winning the 800-yd. run in one min. 47.6 sec. [See p. 212B1]

Billy Cox' sale to Cleveland by Baltimore was revoked June 22 because Cox had elected to retire from baseball. [See p. 204D2] . . . **Sam Mele,** 32, outfielder, was sold to Cincinnati by Boston June 23. . . . **French Football Fed.** (pro) demoted the Paris Red Star team from its First to 2d Div. June 25 after an investigation indicated that the club had violated league rules by offering bonuses to players on lesser clubs if they defeated Red Star's chief rivals for advancement. . . . **Boxing managers** Gus D'Amato (of Floyd Patterson), Bobby Melnick (of Ralph Jones), Charles Bauer (of Chris Christensen) & Bobby Nelson (ex-mgr. of Joe Miceli) were suspended by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. June 27 because they had refused to answer questions about affairs of the Intl. Boxing Guild (managers' org.). [See p. 8C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Storms & Accidents. A 36-hr. sandstorm, one of the worst ever recorded in the Red Sea area, caused at least 11 deaths of persons buried in their homes in Tokar, Sudan, it was reported June 23. . . . 3 persons were reported killed & 75 injured when a tornado struck a housing development near Scottsbluff, Nebr. June 27. [See p. 204D3] . . . 19 Indian servicemen were killed June 25 when 2 Indian AF Dakota planes collided in flight near Agra. . . . 6 crewmen of a British Royal AF Lincoln bomber were killed when a USAF Sabrejet flew into it 25,000 ft. over Bitburg, Germany during NATO air maneuvers June 26. The Sabrejet pilot parachuted to safety.

Crime. Mrs. Ruby C. McPherson, 45, wife of an oil drilling executive (John N. McPherson), and her son George, 12, & mother Mrs. Zola Norman, 65, were found murdered June 26, in their home in Dickinson, Tex. Police suspected a man in USAF uniform who had been a house guest at the McPherson home. . . . Madelene Robinson, 43, alleged proprietor of a Harlem "juice joint" serving "King Kong" (alcohol diluted with water), was arrested in New York June 22 on charges of homicide. Deaths of at least 5 men had been attributed to their drinking King Kong contaminated with wood alcohol at her place.

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Married: Richard Stoddard Aldrich, 52, theatrical producer & husband of the late Gertrude Lawrence, & ex-model Elizabeth Boyd, 29; June 19 in Tangiers. [See p. 15E1] . . . Adlai Ewing Stevenson 3d, 24, Harvard law student, & Nancy Lewis Anderson, 21; June 25 in Louisville, Ky. . . . Ann Clark Rockefeller, 20, daughter of Health-Edctn.-Welfare Undersecy. Nelson A. Rockefeller, & Rev. Robert Laughlin Pierson, 29, Episcopal minister; June 25 in New York.

Birthdays: Helen Keller observed her 75th birthday June 27. [See Vol. XIV, p. 219E3] . . . Bernard Berenson, art critic & authority on Italian Renaissance art, observed his 90th birthday June 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 39B2]